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Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography. Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

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The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax strects. distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE. SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for Ships or Buildings, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few _As the Brassfounder business is a parmership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make GRATES bandsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the

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Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very Womens and Misses Morocco and Lea

Boys coarse and fine do.

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A quantity of CHEESE that he can recommend.

Table FISH.

New England CIDER in barrels. 2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting, CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTA TOES in bils

Thomas Patton.

And other articles as usual.

November 15 The Subscriber has on hand.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, Suitable for the approaching Season, That will be sold on reasonable terms.

4 bales blue KERSEYS. do beaver CUATING.

1 do. narrow CLOTHS. do. blue do. 4 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS do. blue

ALSO, ON HAND, Madeira WINE in qr. casks. COCOA in bags. 30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES. QUEENS WARE in crates assorted. SHOT in casks.

lames Patton.

October 19. Valhington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

HE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Tn:npike Company are hereby notified that the Fourth Instalment of Ton Dollars on each share is called for by the Presirent and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasarer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled " An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of A. lexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors, G. DENEALE, President. November 14.

TOHN G. LADD.

HAS FOR SALE, 30 bales German Linens, confifting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Os:a. burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, a Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheeting and Duck 1 bale Writing Paper 50 bags of black Pepper of the best que-

lity, and will be sold very low Sugars and Coffee 40 hhds Molasses

pipe port Wine 10 do. Holland Gin do. French Brandy

do: Jamaica Spirits: A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Speed maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. City Tavern and Hotel.

ALEXANDRIA: AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland) ESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, fately in the possession of Mr. John Gadeby. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest sidisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the best in the Union: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year,

The papers from all the sea-ports on tern or price, and will execute the work in the the continent are regularly taken and filed at very best and neatest manner and on the most the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

* Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

Saddle and Bridle found.

WAS found, in the woods near my house Saddle and Bridle.—The owner may have them on application to me and paying for this dvertisement

John F. Smith.

November 24.

TOLET A large two story Brick House, pleasantly situated for a dwelling, with a spacious garden belonging to it. The rent will be very low to a punctual tenant.

Also to let on ground-rent for ever, Several valuable building Lots, on the western extremity of the town. These Lots front on Duke-street extended, and are exempt from Corporation taxes. Terms will be made known by application to the subscriber, who requests all persons indebted to him by open account, prior to the first of April last, to call and settle the same by payment or notes, gefore the first day of January next, as no further time can be allowed; and any persons who have like claims against him, are desired to exhibit them for payment before that date.

Archibald M'Lean.

November 15. law3t

ET TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one re more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwellir g House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Morcland. Maryland, Broad-Creek, ? December 9.—[15.]

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will take place on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax county, for transacting the business of the company. At same time and place, an election will be held for a president, four directors and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JONAH THOMPSON, Freasurer. November 14-(15) 2awte

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville. Has removed his store to the Brick House lated ly occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner in King and Union-streets-Where he has a hand and offers for Sale-

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT. Liverpool coarse and fine do. Brown SUGAR in hhds. and blla Loaf and Lump do. MOLASSES in hads.

Green COFFEE in bags and bils. Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson,

TEAS In Boxes & gr. thests Hyson Skin,

Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Claret

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WINES in order for immediate use.

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In Hogsheads.

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Holland GIN WHISKEY in barrels HERRINGS and SHAD in do. Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE

in casks Harris's manufactured TOBACCO,

CANULES in boxes, mould & dipt. COTTON, in bales PLAISTER of PARIS.

Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snull in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading, lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwhene Flour, for family use,

Printing in its various branch executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette. COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL

MINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN. Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette & dollars per annum. Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the U. States, of the 8th inst. as respects our relations with foreign powers,

REPORT, IN PART-

ATTER a period of twenty-five years of peace, hardly interrupted by transient hostiinies, and of prosperity unparalleled in the history of nations; the U. States are, for the first time since the treaty which terminated the revolutionary war, placed in a situation e-qually difficult, critical and dangerous.

Those principles recognized by the civilized world under the name of law of nations, which heretofore controlled belligerent powers, regulated the duties of neutrals, and protected their rights, are now avowedly disregarded or forgotten by G. Britain and France, Each of those two nations captures and condemns all American vessels trasling with her enemies or her enemy's allies; and every Eusopean power having become a party in the contest, the whole of our commerce with Europe and European colonies, becomes liable to capture by either one or the other. If there be any nominal exception, it is made on a condition of tribute, which only adds insult

to the injury. The only plea urged in justification of these hostilities, is that of retaliation, grounded on a presumed acquiescence of the U. States in various aggressions by the other party. Waving a discussion of the correctness of the principle of retaliation, a principle doubtful in itself, and altogether inadmissible to the extent to which it has been carried, and when operating on the neutral rather than on the enemy; it is altogether untrue that the U.S. have ever voluntarily acquiesced in the un-lawful aggressions of either nation; omitted or delayed any measures calculated to obtain redress, or in any respect deviated from that impartiality to which they were bound by their neutrality. France has alluded to the violations of the national flag, and of the sovereignty of the U. States, in the instances of Pierce's murder, of the outrage on the Chesapeake, and of the destruction of the Impetious. The measures taken to obtain redress in those cases, are of public notoriety, and it may be added, that with the exception of the last, those aggressions on the sovereignty of the U. States did not affect their neutrality and gave no right to France either of complaint r interference. Setting aside irregularities of less importance and equally chargeable to both nations, such as the British order of June, 1803, and the decree of the French general, Ferrand; the principal violations by England of the neutral rights of America, prior to the Berlin decree of Nov. 1806, and which, if acquiesced in, might have given grounds of complaint to France, are the capture of American vessels laden with colonial produce, founded on a rendwal of that pretended principle generally called "the rule of 1756," the impressment of American seamen, compelled thereby to become the auxiliaries of England against France, and proclamation or nominal blockades, perticularly that of the coast from the river Elbe to Brest, notified in May, 1806.

It will not be asserted, that the U. States ever tamely acquiesced in either of those pretensions. It will not be denied, that with respect to the two first, the most strenuous efforts were incessantly made to procure an alteration of the British system.

It is true, that to the nominal proclamation blockades of England, the U. States had opposed only spirited and repeated remonstrances, and that these had not always been successful. But the measures which a neutral nation may be supposed bound to take, against the infractions of its neutrality, must always bear a certain proportion to the extent and nature of the injury received, and to the means of opposition. It cannot certainly be pretended, that a harty resort to war should in every such instance have become the duty of America. Nor can the irregularities of England, in declaring in a state of blockade, a certain extent of coast, part of which was not, and the whole of which could not, even by her powerful navy, be actually invested and blockaded, be plead in justification of that decree, by which France, without an efficient fleet, pretends to announce the blockade of the dominions of a power which has the in-contestible command of the sea, and before no port of which she can station a single

The Milan decree of 1807 can still less test for its defence on the supposed acquies-cence of the U. States in the British orders of the preceding month, since those orders, which have not certainly been acquiesced in were not even known in America at the date of the decree. And it is proper here to add, at the Branch have, particularly by

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and by burning our ships on the high seas, gone even beyond the tenor of their own

extraordinary edicts. The allegation of an acquiescence in the Berlin decree of November 1806, by which alone the British government pretends to justify the orders of council, is equally unfounded. In the note on that subject, adressed on the Dist of December, 1806, by the British government to the American mi nisters, after having stated that " they could not believe that the enemy would ever serious-ly attempt to enforce such a system," the following declaration is expressly made: " If, however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution, and if noutral nations, contrary to all expectation, should acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, &c." The two requisites necessary in the epinion of Great Britain to justify retaliation, are stated to be, the execution of the decree, and the acquiescence of neutral nations. Yet, within eight days after, and in the face of that declaration, without waiting for ascertaining either of those facts, the retaliating British order of January 7th, 1807, was issued, which, contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, subjected to capture, vessels of the United States sailing from the ports of one belligerent to a port of another belligerent.

The United States, in the mean while, and without delay, had taken the necessary steps to ascertain the manner in which the French government intended to execute their de-

That decree might be construed merely as a municipal law forbidding the introduction of British merchandize, and the admission of vessels coming from England. Under that aspect, and if confined to that object, the neutral rights of America were not affected by its operation.

A belligerent may without any infraction of neutral rights forbid the admission into his ports of any vessel coming from the ports of his enemy. And France had undoubtedly the same right to exclude from her dominions every species of British merchandize, which the United States have exercised in torbidding the importation of certain species C. Britain might be injured by such regulations, but America had no more right to complain of that part of the decree, than France had to object to the non-importation act. So far indeed as respects the United States, they were placed by the municipal part of the decree, in the same situation, in relation to France, in which they are placed in their intercourse with Great Britain by the permanent laws of that country. The French decree forbids American vessels to import British merchandize into France. The British havigation act for bids American vessels to import French merchandize into England. But that broad clause of the Berlin decree which declared the British islands in a state of blockude, though not fellowed by regulations to that effect, still threatened an intended operation on the bigh seas. This if carried into effect would be a flagrant violation of the neutral rights of the United States, and as such they would be bound to oppose it. The minister of the U. States at Paris, immediately applied for explanation on that subject; and the French minister of marine on the 24th of December, 1806, seven days defore the date of the above mentioned note of the British government, stated in answer, that the decree made no alteration in the regulations then observed in France with regard to neutral navigation, or to the commercial convention of the U. States with France. That the declaration of the British islands being in a state of blockade did not change the existing French laws concerning maritime captures, and that American vessels could not be taken at sea for the mere reason of their being going to, or raturning from an English port.

The execution of the decree comparted for several months with those explanations : several vessels were arrested for having introduced articles of English growth or manufacture, and among them some which being actually from England, and laden with English colonial produce, had entered with forged papers, as if coming from the United States. But no alteration of the first construction given by the French government took place till. the month of September, 1807. The first condemnation on the principle that the decree subjected neutral vessels to capture on the high seas, was that of the Houzon on the 10th of October following Prior to that time there could have been no acquiescence in a decree infringing the neutral rights of the U. States, because till that time it was explained, and what was more important, executed in such manner as not to infringe those rights, because until then no such infraction had taken place. The ministers of the United States at London, at the request of the British minister, communicated to him on the 18th of October, 1807, the substance of the explanations received, and of the manner in which the decree was executed. For they were at this time ignorant of the change which had taken place.

It was on the 18th of Sept. 1807, that a new construction of the decree took place; an instruction having been on that day trans-

informed, that French armed vessels were authorised, under that decree, to seize, without exception, in neutral vessels, either English property, or merchandize of English growth or manufacture. An immediate explanation having been asked from the French minister of foreign relations, he confirmed, in his answer of the 7th of October. 1807, the determination of his government to adopt that construction. Its first application took place on the 10th of the same month, in the case of the Horizon, of which the minister of the U. States was not informed until the month of November; and and on the twelfth of that month, he presented a spirited remonstrance against that infraction of the neutral rights of the U. States. He had, in the meanwhile, transmitted to America the instruction to the council of prizes of the 18th of September. This was received on the

December; and a copy of the decision in the case of the Horizon, having at the same time reached government, the President, aware of the consequences which would fullow that new state of things, communicated immediately to congress the alteration of the French decrees, and recommended the embargo, which was accordingly laid on the 22d of December, 1807; at which time it was well understood, in this country, that not the British orders of council, of Nevember preceding had issued, although they were officially communicated to our government.

On the 11th of that month those orders did actually issue declaring that all the ports of France, of her allies, and of any other country at war with England, and all other ports of Europe, from which, altho' not at war with England, the British flag was excluded, should thenceforth be considered as if the same were actually blockaded; that all trade in articles of the produce or manufactures of the said countries, should be deemed unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and also all articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries, should be liable to capture and

condemnation.

These orders cannot be defended on the ground of their being intended as retaliating on account of the Berlin decree, as construed, and uniformly executed from its date to the 18th September, 1807, its construction and execution having till then infringed no neutral rights. For certainly the monstrous doctrine will not be asserted, even by the British government, that neutral nations are bound to resist, not only the acts of belligerent powers which violate their rights, but also those municipal regulations, which, however they may injure the enemy, are lawful and do not affect the legitimate rights of the neutral. The only retaliation to be used in such cases, raust be such as will operate on the enemy without infringing the rights of the neutral. If solely intended as a retaliation on the Berlin decree, as executed prior to the month of September, the British orders of council should have been confined to forbidding the introduction into Great Britain of French or enemy's merchandize, and the admission into British ports of neutral vessels coming from a French or other enemy's port. Indeed the ground of retaliation on account of any culpable acquiescence of neutrals in decrees violating their rights, is abandoned by the very tenor of the orders; their operation being extended to those countries from which the British flag was excluded, such as Austria, although such countries were neither at war with Great Britain, nor had passed any decree in any way affecting or connected with neutral rights.

Nor are the orders justifiable on the pretence of any acquiescence on the part of the U. States, in the French decree, as construed and executed subsequent to the 18th September, 1307, when it became an evident infraction of their rights, and such as they were bound to oppose. Fom their minister at Paris immediately made the necessary remonstances; and the orders were issued not only without having ascertained whether the United States would acquiesce in the injurious alteration of the French decree, but more than one month before that cil were issued; the instruction of the 18th precise line of conduct now pursued by having been made in December, 1807, and i result from that measure, if confined to its by the American government itself.

fore, unjustifiable on the principle of retaliation, even giving to that principle all the latitude which has ever been avowedly conmitted to the council of prizes by the mi- ministers in December, 1806; that retalia- amount too inconsiderable, when compared

the part of Great Britain would nd on the execution of an unlawful decre and on the acquirscence of neutral nation in such infraction of their rights. And the were also issued, notwithstanding the official communication made by the ministers of the United States, that the French deem was construed and executed so as not to in fringe their neutral rights, and without an previous notice or intimation denying the correctness of that statement.

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The Berlin decree as expounded and executed subsequent to the 18th September 1807, and the British orders of council a the 11th November ensuing, are therefor as they affect the United States co-tempo raneous aggressions of the belligerent pow ers, equally unprovoked and equally indefensible on the presumed ground of acquies cence. These, together with the Milan decree of December, 1807, which filled the measure, would on the principle of self-defence have justified immediate hostilities a gainst both nations on the part of the United States. They thought it more eligible in the first instance by withdrawing their vessels from the ocean, to avoid war, at least for a season, and at the same time, to snatch their immense and defenceless commerce from impending destruction.

Another appeal has in the mean time been made, under the authority vested in the President for that purpose, to the justice and true interests of France and England. The propositions made by the United States, and the arguments urged by their ministers are before Congress. By these the very pretext of the illegal edicts was removed; and it is evident that a revocation by eitheir nation on the ground on which it was asked, either must have produced, what both pretend to have in view, a restoration of the freedom of commerce and of the acknowleilged principles of the law of nations; or in case of refusal by the other belligerent, would have carried into effect, in the most efficient manner, the ostensible object of the edicts, and made the United States a party in the war against him. The effort has been ineffectual. The propositions have been actually rejected by one of the belligerent powers, and remains unanswered by the other. In that state of things, what course ought the United States pursue & Your committee can perceive no other alternative, but abject and degrading submission; war with both nations; or a continuence and inforcement of the present suspension of com merce.

The first cannot require any discussion. But the pressure of the embargo, so sensibly felt, and the calamities inseparable from a state of war, naturally create a wish that some middle course might be discovered, which should avoid the evils of both, and not be inconsistent with national honor and independence. That illusion must be dissipated; and it is necessary that the prople of the United States should fully understand the situation in which they are placed.

There is no other alternative, but war with both nations, or a continuance of the present system. For war with one of the belligerents only would be submission to the edicts and will of the other; and a repeal in whole or in part of the embargo, must necessarily be war or submission.

A general repeal without arming, would

be submission to both nations.

A general repeal and arming of our merchant vessels, would be war with both, and war of the worst kind, suffering the encmies to plunder us without retaliation upon them.

A partial repeal must, from the situation of Europe, necessarily be actual submission to one of the aggressors, and war with the other.

The last position, is the only one on which there can be any doubt; and it will be most satisfactorily demonstrated by selecting amongst the several modifications, which might be suggested, that which may on first view appear the least exceptionable; a proposition to repeal the embargo, so far only as relates to those powers, which have not passed or do not execute any decrees injurious to the neutral rights of the United States.

It is said that the adoption of that proposition would restore our commerce with alteration was known in America. It may the native powers of Asia and Africa, and even be asserted that the alteration was not with Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Russiaknown in England when the orders of coun- Let this be taken for granted, although the September, 1807, which gave the new and most of those nations, in relation to the U. injurious construction, not having been pro- Smies, is not correctly ascertained. So mulgated in France, and its first publication | far as relates to anvadvantages which would ostensible object, it will be sufficient to ob-The British orders of council are, there- serve that the exports of articles of the domestic produce of the U. States during the year ending the 50th September, 1807, amounted to \$48,700,000, and that the portended for. They are in open violation of tion exported to the countries above entrthe solemn declaration made by the British | merated, falls short of seven millions; an

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the bully of our exports to tention, even if a question affecting the independence of the nation was to be decided

by considerations of immediate profit.

But the true effect of the proposition would be to open an indirect trade with G. Britain, which, thro' St. Bartholomew and Havanna, Lisbon, Cadiz or Guttenburgh would receive, at prices reduced by glutted markets and for want of competition, all the provisions, naval stores, raw materials for her manufactures, and other articles which she may want. Whether she would be satisfied with that favorable state of things, or whether, considering that boon as a piedge of unqualified submission, she would, according to the tenor of her orders, interrupt our scanty commerce with Russia, and occasionally, under some new pretext, capture rather than purchase the cargoes intended for her own use, is equally uncertain and unimportant. Nor can it be doubted that a measure, which would suppty exclusively one of the belligerents, would be war with the other. Considered merely as a question of profit, it would be much more eligible at once to raise the embargo in relation to Great Britain, as we would ther, at least, have the advantages of a direct market with the consumer. But the proposition can only be defended on the ground that France is the only aggressor, that having no just reason to complain of England, it is our duty to submit to her orders. On that inadmissible supposition, it would not only be a more candid, but also a more dignified, as well as more advantageous course, openly to join England, and to make war against France. The object would be clearly understood, an ally would be obtained, and the meanness of submission might be better palliated.

It appears unnecessary to pursue any further the examination of propositions which the difficult situation of the United States could alone have suggested, and which will prove more inadmissible, or impracticable, as the subject is more thoroughly investigated. The alternative is painful; it is between a continued suspension of commerce and war with both England and France.-But the choice must ultimately be made between the two; and it it important that we should be prepared for either the one or the

other.

The aggressions of England and France collectively affecting almost the whole of The certificates of the electors, signed at the present moment. our commerce, and persisted in, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, explanations and propositions the most candid and unexceptionable, are, to all intents and purposes, a maritime war against the United States. It cannot be denied that the ultimate and only effectual mode of resisting that warfare, if persisted in, is war. A permanent suspension of commerce, after repeated and unavailing efforts to obtain peace, would not properly be resistance; it would be withdrawing from the contest, and abandoning our indisputable right freely to navigate the ocean. The present unsettled state of the world, the extraordinary situation in which the United States are placed, and the necessity, if war be resorted to, of making it at the same time, against both nations, and these the two most powerful of the world, are the principal causes of hesitation. There would be none in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous, if a selection could be made on a principle of justice, or without a sacrifice of

national independence.

On a question of such difficulty, involving the most important interests of the union, and which has not, perhaps until lately, been sufficiently considered, your committee think the house alone competent to pronounce a decisive opinion; and they have, in this report, confined themselves to an exposition of the subject, and to such introductory resolutions, as will be equally applicable to either alternative. The first of these being merely declaratory of a determation not to submit to foreign aggressions, may, perhaps, at a first view, appear superfluous. It is, however, believed by the committee, that a pledge by the representatives of the nation, that they will not abandon its essential rights, will not at this erical moment be unacceptable. The misapprehensions which seem to have exsted and the misrepresentations which have been circulated, respecting the state of our foreign relations, render also such declaratien expedient. And it may not be useless, that every foreign ration should understand that its aggressions never will be justified or encouraged by any description of Amefican citizens. For the question for every titizen now is, whether he will rally round the government of his choice, or enlist uner foreign banners? Whether he will be for his country, or against his country?

ollowing resolutions. Resolved, That the United States, can-

The committee respectfully submit the

not, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor

and independence, submit to the late de- law, and defined the crime of treason; and

crees of Great Britain and France.

Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit. by law the admission into the ports and harbors of the United States, all public or private vessels, armed or unarmed, belonging feetly coincided, to show, that no single act to Great Britain or France, or to any other in opposition to, or in evasion of a law, belligerent who have executed or enforced any decree or order violating the neutral commerce of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said countries, or their dominions, or imported from any place in the possession of either.

Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for putting the country in a more complete state of defence.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHING-

THURSDAY, November 24. The house continued to sit so late yesterday, that I had no opportunity of writing you. It is, however, of little importance, as they sat with closed doors the whole sitting, which continued till after five. They thet again with closed doors this morning. At two o'clock they were opened, and the

It is said the house, during the secret sitting, were engaged on a motion to publish the confidential message and documents of the eighth instant, and that it failed.

house adjourned without doing any private

From the Boston Centinel of Nov. 19.

Massachusets Legislature.

The two houses having yesterday completed the public business before them, his excellency the governor was pleased with the advice and consent of council to adjourn them to the fourth Wednesday in January next.

A resolve passed yesterday, and was approved by the governor, authorising the payment of \$400 to the secretary, for the pur-

pose of paying the electors.

by the governor, we learn are not in the usual form :- and that he has attached to them the proceedings of the Legislature relative to the manner in which they were

From Providence, (R. I.) Nov. 18. " On Wednesday last our election for electors of president and vice-president was held throughout this state :- We have heard from nearly all the towns; and you may count upon a very handsome majority (about 400) for the following gentlemen, viz. Thos P. Ives, Christopher Fowler, Jas. Rhodes, and Thos. Noves, Esqrs .- Men, whose election does honor to our state. Thus has Rhode Island, in one season, chosen her representatives to congress, and a U.S. senator, together with electors, all of true Washingtonian principles and firm advocates for Free trade and Prosperity.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain Smith arrived here yesterday from Martinique-left Moran the 22d October. Two days previous to his sailing, accounts were received there, that 14 sail of British vessels, and 8000 troops had arrived at Barbados. It was supposed their object was to attack Martinique. Provisions of every kind had risen 30 per cent at Martinique.

The circuit court of the U. States commenced a special session in this town on last Thursday, for the trial of Frederick. Job, and John Hoxie, on indictment for high treason. Present, the hon. Brockhoist Livingston, one of the Judges of the supreme court of the U. States, and the hon. Elijah Paine, judge of the district court of Vermont. The court were occupied in impannelling the jury and other preparatory business, till Saturday evening. On Monday morning, Frederick Hoxie was called to the bar, and a number of witnesses, were examined on the part of the government; when the counsel for the prisoner stated, that they had several witnesses, but should decline taking up the time of the court in their examination, as they conceived it wholly unnecessary. Col. Harrington opened she cause and recapitulated the evidence on the part of the government. The hon. Samuel Aitchcock and Daniel Feerand esq'rs spoke in behalf of the prisoner; and the district attorney made the closing plea.

Judge Livingston then rose, and in a clear, concise, energetic and profoundly eloquent address to the jury, expounded the executed with accuracy and dispatch.

in the course of which, he cited many precedents; comprising the opinions of the most distinguished judges in England and America, in which opinions the court perfectly coincided, to show, that no single act however violent or flagrant, where the object is private gain, can be construed into LEVYING WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES-the offence set up in the indict-

The jury retired about half past eleven o'clock, at night, and in a few moments returned with their verdict-NOT GUIL-

On Tuesday morning the district attorpey entered a nolle prosequi on the other indictments, and the court adjourned without

Burlington paper.

[Communications from Washington for the Freemans fournal. MR. ELLIOTT'S MOTION.

The resolution moved by this member leading into an enquiry into the manner in which the embargo system has been carried into execution, will, as he expected, present to the public a large mass of most interesting information. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will deem it his duty to lay before the house copies of all the correspondence between himself and the subordinate officers of the government, and that the whole will amount to two considerable volumes! To copy it and print it must therefore be a work of time. When all these disclosures are made, it is ten to one that it will appear that there is "something rotten" in some other "state" besides " Denmark."

An enquiry into certain post office transactions of some "pith and moment," will likewise soon be agitated. This intimation has no allusion to the Post Master-General; but to him who has said to that officer,

You shall be Vicerou it is true, But I'll be Viceray over you.

Whether the all important subjects of the embargo and non-intercourse will be taken up on Monday, is a little doubtful. The majority are determined not to repeal the embargo generally; and not to suffer our vessels to arm; it is not quite so clear that they will push the non-intercourse system

LITERARY.

We have, within a few days, met with a small volume entitled " Poems by the Rev. George Crabb, L. L. D.; and should be remiss in our duty to the readers of newspapers if we did not express ourselves much delighted with its perusal. The author, we find by his preface, was honored with the advice-and friendship of many of the distinguished literary and political luminaries of Great Britain, particularly Dr. Johnson. Burke, Fox, and lord Thurlow. About 25 years ago, they advised the publication of some of the pieces contained in this volume. particularly the "Village," a Poem in two books; and the literary world was in raptures to find at once in them the fascinating softness of a Goldsmith, and the more solemn and precise beauties of Cowper. Mr. Crabbe's publication was read with uncommon avidity by all classes, and much was expected from his future labors, but the public was not gratified with his further essays until the month of Sept. 1807, when the volume before us appeared.

If the united testimony of all the Reviews of Great Britain—the opinions of respectable critics of our own country, and the more convincing evidence of our hearts, are to be relied on, this book is well worthy of a place in the library of every lover of the chaste effusions of the Muse.

New York pap.

We have received from a respectable correspondent, a manuscript jeurnal and circumstantial detail of the late political occurrences in Mexico. We shall endeavor to have it translated for to-morrow's Gazette.--It appears that the deposed Vice-Roy, Iturrigary, had formed a plan for declaring the country independent of Spain, and causing himself to be proclaimed King. This plan was to have been executed on the 20th September. By some means, however, it was discovered, and an association of the citizens was formed, who determined " at the risk of their lives and fortunes, to preserve the dominion of the country for their legitimate and beloved sovereign, Fereinand VII." The Vice-roy and his children were seized and imprisoned. A provisional government is established, which has acknowledged the Junta at Seville, as acting for Ferdinand, and has appropriated and directed to be remitted to Europe, whatever sums may be called for by the Junta.

Printing in its various branches

NEW MILINERY STORE.

MRS. LEWIS, Has just received an elegant assorta. MILINARY,

ONNETS, Caps, Head Dresses, & and Pearl Turbans, of the latest fesh " from England and France—also superb Tr. ings, Laces, and one hundred fine Straw B. nets, of various shapes, with a variety of 'Fa cy Goods, which will be sold on moc lers terms, at her store, on King street, a. fe doors above the Washington Tavern.

Ladies Dresses and Pelices made the modern fashion, and materials furnished i required. dst.

November 25.

A Charity Sermon Will be delivered the morning of the next LORD's DAY, at the Episcopal Church, be the Reverend William L. Gibson, the relief of the poor indiscriminately, is the object of this contribution.

The members of the St. Andrew's Society are requested to meet on that day at the court house, at 11 o'clock, A. w. and from thence to weik to Church.

By order of the President. DUNALD MACLEOD, Sec'ry. November 24

FALL GOODS. JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED, Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool, Woollen and Cotton Goods,

Which are opening for sale. October 19

FALL GOODS.

October 7.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received Part of my Fall Goods, CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Rose and Duffiel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flanrels, &c.

ohn Lloyd. m w fif.

FALL GOODS. By the ship Arno, from Liverpool, I have

received my FALL GOODS. Joseph Janney. October 6.

3tawtf THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-stor, and MARCH's, Georgetown, PRICE 374 Cents,

ADDRESS

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES; On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU. PACTURES:

TENDING TO SHEW That by a due encouragement of these essen-tial interests the nation will be readered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

CEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and in. formation given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August o.

LANDING From Brig Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Newburyport, and for sale by Lawrason and Fowle.

25,000 feet merchantable Lumber

30 tons Plaister Paris

170 casks Lime 5 hogsheads Museovado Sugara

do. N. E. Rura 6 puncheons Jamaica do.

9 pipes Holland's Gin

8 barrels Coffee

30 kegs Salmon

30 casks sugar and coffee Cask Nails

2 Mahogany Secretaries 2 pair Card Tables 50 Dutch Gin Cases

10 barrels Shad.

1500 barrels freight will be given to e or more good vessels, for Boston and Salem.—Apply as above.
November 24.

THAT the executors of James Russel, desed, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, Register.

This is to give Notice,

HAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans'Court of Alexandria C'ty. n the district of Columbia, letters testamenary on the estate of James Russel, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All per, ons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requir-

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe. Trueman Brashears. Executo s of James Russel. November 4

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808. Ordered, That the executor of John Watts. eceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

> Test, Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of saidcounty letters testamentary on the estate of John Watts, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased .- All persons having claims against the said deased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said est ate-and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1808.

Robert I. Taylor, Executor of John Watts. September

ORPHAN'S COURT. Alexandria County, October Term, 1808. ORDERED.

That the administrator of PETER WIEE, unior, deceased, do insert the following advertiseir ent in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for six weeks. Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphana' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of PETER WISE. junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, wish the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of April next or they may by law he excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate pay-

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1.806.

Adam Lynn. Administrator of Peter Wise, jun. October19. Staw 6w

Jult Received. Per the Good Intent, John Beater, mast from Boston ;

\$06 casks Thomastown Lime, 1558 feet Merchantable Plank, Sheathing Paper,

60 reams American Writing Paper. 60 boxes Baker's No. 8 Chocolate. APPLY TO

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have in Store, to pipes Holland's Gin do. French Brandy 20 barrels Boston Beef

half barrels Mackarel 00 boxes Mould Candles 100 do. Dipt do

do: Brown Soap 100 half do. do. do. 20 boxes No. 3 Chocolate

6 boxes No. 1 (for families) do. 10 pieces heavy Duck 6 chests young hyson Tea

bale Hops 2 cases ladies straw Bonnets 000 reams wrapping Paper

A general abortiment Shoes

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from William W. Mills to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. w. at the Coffee house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the dis-charge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said William A. Mills, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit :- Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to Kingstreet 61 feet 8 inches and an half to Weststreet; thence southwardly and binding on West-treet to the beginning.

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-sheet, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence south wardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, Trustee. November 18.

FOR SALE, The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside. ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are ree of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee. September 27. Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

CQUAINTS his customers and the pub-I lic in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Huuter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment-and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public. and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by an on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his

advice and attention in farriery gratis. A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices. and treated with kindkess, and scrict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. dlm2aw3m

THOMAS JACOB Respectfully informs the public that he ha

opened a CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Wash ington streets, Alexandria, where he will al ways have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he wil dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE. A Coachee and two Strong Horses, With a careful driver.

2aw3m.

November 1.

Was taken from a black man, in market, who was offering it for sale. a gold headed CANE, with the letters H. C. on the head. The gentleman who took it from him has left it with James Campbell, at the jail .- The owner may have it on paying

lames Campbell. November 28

FOR SALE.

the Printer's bill for advertising the same.

A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. James Greens who will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber hav ing much need of money will give a great bargain on this land,

Wm. A. G. Dade. Dumfries, Nov. 15-12

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately oc-

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock. R. L. Taylor Lx or September 24

FOR SALE

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer. November 21.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme :-SCHEME.

			Marie Control of the Control	
1	Prize of	45 PM	Dollere,	5000
1	do.			3000
9	do.	2000	Service Service	4000
2	do.	1500		3000
3	do.	1000		3000
6	do.	500	noviT	3000
20	do.	200	and the second section	4000
35	do.	100	18 A 40	3500
70	do.	50		3500
175	do.	20	The same of the same of	3500
500	do.	10		5000
5250	do.	6		31500
	Prizes.		e digitalis digitalis. Digitalis digitalis	72000
11925 Blanks, Sum raised, Expences including commission to				15000
the Corporation				3000
	OF TH	E ABO	VE PRIZES	,

of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank. of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000 of 200 do. 4000 1 of 200 do 6000 do. 1 of 200 do. 8000 10,000 of 1000 do. 1 of 500 do. 12000 of 500 de. do. 14000 16000 of 1500 do. do. last drawn blank. 1 of 2000

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, King-street-Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lot tery taken in exchange for tickets in this. Nevember 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, he for the Triniv Church Lettery bat the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville, CORNER OF KING and PAIRFAX STREETS. MIRXANDRIA :

Has received a considerable ad dition to his Stock. AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, ? 1st and 2d quality 20 barrels . Muscovado Sugars. 7000 lb. Green Coffee

3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9. 10 bales Estton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles. 15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

40 lb. Nutmegs. casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue. Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy

son, Hyson Skin, and Padre Southong Teas. in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters-most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tene? riffe, and Malaga Wines. A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Morthern Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy,

Holland and Country Gin. Irish and Country Whiskey. Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey. Wine and Cider Vinegar. Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Alium, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's Garrett's, and Hamilton's Souff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Carde, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

E PUB : SHIME BY SURECRIST : NE ANEW WORK ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL KRANCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

THE FRENCE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. IN TWO PARTS : . French & English - 2. English & French

CONTAINING, 1. All the words in general use, occasion ally illustrated by French and Englis sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, a cording to the most polite usage Francea nd England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms a phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonymes. 6. A dictionary of French homonymes.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familia proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world. 8. The difficulties of the French language

alphabetically arranged. 9. A complete treatise on French poetry 10. The chief English idioms.

11 A treatise on the English particles, &c. The whole carefully compiled from the best riters, and particularly from the Dictionaries fthe French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF. Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, Wc.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language. VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volunies, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, oy Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of

the French and English languages. II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes,

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoak and other out-houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet-the lot is 38 feet on Princestreet and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon. Korn and Wisemiller.

November 21. FOR SALE.

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres, situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are. good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesman and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. P. Triplett, of Alexanandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney. Centreville, Oct. 14-(17) TO RENT.

THE HOUSE lately accupied by Mr. James Russel, stuate on Patrick-street. It is well calculated for a genteel family. Apply to

lames H. Hooe, or Trueman Brashesrs. November 18.

VOL

Onever At the V

Variet Particula he hills o which are which are viewed and and prices.

AL Contain taining m gross, or s They to A new Mics Gun

A CHILD ROBE The R Contain the Gene lic and po

October

PriADELIN and Da OPIE-THEC Art : quaint 50 cen

Oct

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Clarks

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